DLIVER JOHNSON SAYS THERE IS NOTHING TO ENCOURAGE IT IN THE HISTORY OF THE OLD LIBERTY PARTY.

To the Editor of The Trib unc. Sir: I feel impelled to speak a few words at this crisis of the political campaign upon the attitude of the Prohibition political party. which seems to me to be doing mischief and acting under strange delusion. Its leaders and its constituency are in the main conscientious persons, devoted to a good and great object, the suppression of intemperance and its vast brood of evils. But every reader of history knows that a huge proportion of the mischief and folly that have cursed the world and hindered beneficent reforms has resulted from the unfortunate delusions of conscientious, well-meaning men in adopting unwise means for the promotion of a good end. It cannot be denied that conscientiousness and wisdom are not infrequently found in sad antagonism, and it is my sincere belief that this is just what is the matter with our Prohibition friends. Zeal in a good cause is both necessary and admirable, but it may be so hot as to defeat the purpose of those

The champions of this party are constantly pointing us to the example of the Liberty party, the assumed success of which, after feeble beginnings, led up, step by step, as is alleged, to the abolition of slavery. It is time that this bubble were pricked by some one who knows the history of that party, and how little there is in its example to encourage the hopes of the Prohibitionists. As a contemporary of its founders, and one who took part in the discussions preceding its formation, allow me to perform this needful task. In doing so I shall recite a chapter of history, "all of which I saw and part of which I was."

The Liberty party was formed in 1840. The anti-slavery movement under Garrison, which had Its beginnings ten years earlier, contemplated the removal of slavery by "moral and political action, as prescribed by the Constitution of the United States." These are the very words of Garrison in the "Declaration" of 1833. In the annual report of the American Anti-Slavery Society for 1838, the Executive Committee, of which of Survey to fix the responsibility for the loss of certain James C. Birney, the Tappan brothers, Elizur property invoiced to Captain H. J. Nowlan, 7th Cavalry. James G. Birney, the Tappan brothers, Elizur Wright, and Joshua Leavitt were all members, bore this testimong: "Abolitionists have resolved act upon abolition principles." At an earlier date the same committee said: "It is to be expected that some political wolves will put on the lothing of abolitionism and seek to elevate themselves and manage the anti-slavery organization to secure their own purposes. But they ought to be met on the threshold and stripped of their disguise. The best safeguard against their entrance is for the Abolitionists, while they firmly refuse to vote for a man who will not support abolition measures, to avoid setting up candidates of their own." On this ground the Abolitionists were a unit

until 1840. Their movement was primarily moral and religious, but wey neither forgot nor neglected the political bearings of their cause. By their non-partisan societies, newspapers, lectures and tracts they created an agitation which reached the halls of Congress and of State Legislatures, and kept the political parties in a constant ferment. They flooded Congress with antislavery petitions, asking that body to do whatever it constitutionally could in opposition to John Quincy Adams, Joshua R. Giddings, William Slade and others gladly presented these petitions. Much had been done to inform and arouse public sentiment in favor of abolition measures, and the work was going on as rapidly as could be reasonably expected, when a few persons, tiring of moral agitation and impatient for more pronounced political action, proposed to turn the movement into a political party engine. If they had left the societies to continue their legitimate work, and organized their party by itself, independently, their action would have been a less flagrant repudiation of solemn pledges; but they made a deliberate attempt to carry the National and State societies over to their scheme and thus make the whole movement tributary to a political party. In this, thanks to Garrison, founder, and his friends, they were foiled; but they created a division over which the enemies of the cause exuited, and struck a paralyzing blow that was most disastrous to the work of moral agitation. Many anti-slavery societies that had for years been centres of light and power were left to perish, their members contenting themselves thenceforth with the spasmodic activities of the caucus, and doing little to counteract by any more direct means the machinations of a proslavery pulpit and church. On the moral field one man chases a thousand, and two put ten thousand to flight, but in politics noses alone thousand to flight, but in politics noses alone count, and when the supporters of slavery saw how few Abolitionists rallied to the new party they were greatly cheered. They had been in terror of the moral movement, but now they said, "Aha! who cares for what so feeble a squad can do?" Looking back to that day now, after the lapse of forty-eight years, I am sure that Garrison and his friends were right in re-garding the new political organization as most garding the new political organization as most unfortunate. It was an abortive attempt to lift the standard of morals in the State higher than in the Church, and to array the fermer against a sin for which the latter than in the church and to array the fermer against a sin for which the latter than the church as the contract the latter than the lat

unfortunate. It was an abortive attempt to lift the standard of morals in the State higher than in the Church, and to array the fermer against a sin for which the latter was offering apologies out of the Scriptures.

A political party, composed of a small minority of citizens, presenting a moral issue, but having no chance of electing its candidates always tends to embarrass and weaken the best and help the worst of the two great parties which divide the country. It was so with the Liberty party. In 1844 the main issue was the scheme of the slave power to annex Texas. The Democratic party was committed to this scheme; the Whigs, though far enough from being Abolitionists, were, as a party, openly arrayed against it. This was the only question at issue in that conflict that related to slavery. What did the Liberty party do? It directed the whole weight of its influence to the one purpose of defeating Henry Clay, keeping up a constant fire upon him as a slaveholder, and saying little or nothing about the slaveholder Polk "The Emancipator." which had been most unhandsomely filched from the American Anti-Slavery Society, became the organ of the party, and was purposely so edited as to make its issues available to the Democrats for campaiga purposes. They scattered them by thousands in neichborhoods where there was a chance of detaching voters from the Whig party. Then, as now, the State of New-York was close, and these machinations of the Liberty party alternated just enough Whig voters to give it to Polk and insure the triumph of the slave power. It was a scandalous spectacle, disgusting thousands of honest anti-slavery voters; and it is no wonder that when the Free-Soil party was formed, four years later, it felt it necessary to leave the name and the baggage of the Liberty party behind. To have done otherwise would have diminished its small chances of success. Eight years later still, when the time had at length come that there was a chance of carrying the country against the further extension of slavery, a new success. And it may be with truth affirmed that the moral agitation, which, under the lead of Garrison, was continued after the division of 1840, did far more than the Liberty party to create the public sentiment out of which the Republican party grew, and that finally prepared the way for emancipation. If the Abolitionists had remained united after 1840, as they were before, and continued their agitation upon the old lines, still refusing to nominate cach other for office, but voting at every election in the way best adapted to promote their object, there is every reason to believe that the final result would have been sooner achieved. The Liberty party actually marked a decidence in the power of the antislavery movement. Its example is not one to be followed, but rather shunned, by other reformers. At this very moment the Prohibition party is practically nothing but an ally of the saloons, and there is no way of estimating the mischief that may result from its efforts.

\*\*OLIVER JOHNSON.\*\*

\*\*No. 81 Columbia Heights\*\*, Brooklyn, Oct. 23.\*\*

\*\*BAD WEATHER THAT IS LIKELY TO CONTINUE.\*\*

The weather of yesterday, which made the streets githy and greasy, the air muggy, and the beavens invisible, is likely to be repeated to-day. The storm,

or rather atmospheric unpleasantness, was experience in the Mississippi Valley, the Lake Region, and Bos-ton, as well as in New-York yesterday. It may possibly clear off to-night, and then the city will have a chance of crisp, clear, cold weather, though there were no positive indications of it last night.

THE COUNTRY'S SILK INDUSTRY IN PERIL.

DISASTROUS EFFECTS OF THE SILK BIBBON DE-CISION.

Washington, Oct. 23.-Petitions have begun to comin since the adjournment of Congress from persons interested in the manufacture of silk, praying for a legislative remedy for the condition of things which is threatened as a result of a recent decision by the courts in Pennsylvania with respect to the duty on slik ribbons. The duty under the law has been held to be 50 per cent ad valorem, but the importers have preferred the claim that the ribbons should be admitted as hat and bonnet trimmings at 20 per cent ad valorem, and they have now been judicially sustained. The petitions are in print and are largely signed by operatives in silk manufacturing establis ments who say that the decision will have the effect of throwing them out of work. The opinion is ex-pressed by high official and expert authorities that unless an appeaal be taken, and this decision be reversed by a higher court, it will cause the refunding of be-tween seven and ten million dollars, not to consumers, but to importers, and that it will close every silk factory in the land.

BONDS OFFERED AND ACCEPTED. Washington, Oct. 23.—The bond offerings to-day aggregated \$308,400, as follows: Fours, coupon, \$1,500 at 128; \$3,000 at 128 1-2;

Fours, registered. \$100,000 at 130; \$3,500 at 129; \$50,000 at 128; \$30,400 at 128 1-2; \$45,000 at 128 1-2. Four and a halfs, coupon, \$10,000 at 108 1-2. Four and a halfs, registered, \$50,000 at 108 1-2.

The following were accepted: Registered 4 1-2s, \$50,000, \$500,000, \$100,000, \$20,000, \$12,000, \$10,000, \$50,000, \$25,000 at 108 1-2. Coupen 4 1-2s, \$10,000 at 108 1-2.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE. Washington, Oct. 23.—First Lleutenant William C. Borden, Assistant Surgeon, has been relieved from duty at San Antonic, Texas, and ordered to duty at Fort Ringgold, Texas. First Licutenant Leighton Finley, 10th Cavalry, has been ordered to duty at Jefferson Bar-Captain John O'Connell, 1st Infantry; First Lieutenant

Charles W. Foster, 3d Artillery, and Second Lieutenant F. A. Millar, 3d Artillery, have been appointed a Board Lieutenant J. G. Eaton has been ordered as Inspector 31; Assistant Surgeons F. W. Aural and F. W. F. from the first to act upon slavery practically, not by organizing a new political party, but by making it the interest of the parties already existing to and granted six months' leave of absence, with permission to leave the United States; Assistant Surgeon Aural from the Naval Academy, October 31, and ordered to th New-York yard.

## THE COURTS.

THE "TICKERS" IN COURT AGAIN. The suit of the Commercial Telegram Company against the New-York Stock Exchange, in which it is sought to obtain an injunction restraining the defend-ant from removing the plaintiff's "tickers" from the floor of the Exchange and interfering with its rights was brought to trial for the second time yester day, in the Supreme Court, Special Term, before Justice Andrews. On the first trial Justice Ingraham gave judgment for the defendant, which was set aside the General Term. Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll and James E. Chandler appeared for the company, and James C. Carter and Lewis Cass Ledyard for the Ex-change. The testimony was a repetition of that given on the first trial.

MAURICE B. FLYNN SUED BY A LAWYER. The trial of a suit to recover \$1,000 for legal services, brought by George C. Eldridge, against Maurice B. Flynn was begun in the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, yesterday. When Mr. Flynn was under indictment with Rollin M. Squire, Mr. Eldridge made a brief in reference to certain matters involved in the trial of the "Boodle Aldermen," and an agreement was made with Mr. Flynn and his counsel, Mr. Newcombe, in which it was stipulated that if the points were successfully used, Mr. Eldridge would eccive \$100,000. Of this Jacob Sharp was to pay one-half, and Mr. Flynn and certain Aldermen the rest. But Mr. Sharp withdrew, and the original agreement was replaced by one for \$50,000, of which Mr. Flynn was to pay \$25,000 and Mr. Newcombe the rest. was to pay \$25,000 and Mr. Newcombe the rest.
Mr. Flynn was to pay \$1,000 cash, but did not do so
and the agreement fell through, and the points were
not used. The sum of \$1,000 is sued for.
Mr. Eddridge told about the agreement to a friend,
who revealed the secret to a reporter, and he soid the
news to certain newspapers, but the story was with
drawn from publication by the payment of \$795 by
Mr. Flynn, who makes a cross demand for this from
Mr. Eldridge.

BITS OF LEGAL NEWS.

UNITED STATE SUPREME COURT. Washington, Oct. 23.-The proceedings in the Su-preme Court of the United States to-day were as

No. 35-The Crescent Brewing Company, appellant, No. 35—The Crescent Brewing Company, appellant, against Matthew Cottfried.
No. 36—Rachel S. Gaff, executrix, etc., et al, appellants, against Matthew Gottfried.
No. 37—Eugene Hack et al, appellant, against Matthew Gottfried. Argued.
No. 38—John S. Prouty, plaintiff in error, against the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company. Argument begun.
Adjourned until to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Albany, Oct. 23.—In the Court of Appeals to-day the following decisions were handed down;
Sarah V. Denise, respondent, agt. Daniel S. Denise, administrator, appellant; Jessie A. Redücid, appellant, agt. Charles T. Redücid and others, respondents; Mary agt. Charles T. Reaned and others, respondents, Mary Jane Peck, executrix, appellant, agt. David Cady Smith, executor, respondent; Charlotte A. Wakeman and others, appellants, agt. George H. Everett, respondent. Judg-ment affirmed with costs.

Patrick Murphy, ir., an infant, by guardian, appellant,

agt. William H. Morris, respondent. Motion to dismiss denied and undertaking permitted to stand on payment by

appellant of \$10 costs of motion.

Frederick Wagner agt. John H. Perfy. Motion granted, with costs. granted, with costs.

Mary C. Remer, respondent, agt. the Long Island
Railroad Company, appellant. Motion to prefer granted

without costs,
W. H. C. Sheppard, appellant, agt. Rouben G. Wright,
respondent. Motion to restore cause granted without
costs.
George L. May and others, respondents, agt. John M.
Curiey, appellant. Motion to strike from calendar denied
with \$10 costs.
No. 150-Elizabeth W. Greenwood, executrix, respondth #10 costs.
No. 152-Elizabeth W. Greenwood, executrix, resp. ent, agt. Elizabeth S. Marvin and others, individually and as executrix, appeliants. Argued. The following is the day calendar for Wednesday.

Nos. 63, 353, 80, 89, 309, 83, 87 and 59.

COURT CALENDARS-TO-DAY. COURT CALENDARS—TO-DAY.

SUPERME COURT—GENERAL TRIM—Before Van Brunt, C. J.,
Damiels and Bartlett, J. J.—Roceas.

SUPERME COURT—CHAMPERS—Before Barrett, J.—Nos. 2,
57, 77, 84, 87, 88, 113, 114, 115, 123, 124, 133, 139, 144, 165,
174, 296, 227, 264, 280, 281, 296, 267, 298, 299, 390, 301, 302,
303, 304, 308.

SUPERME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—PART I.—Before Patterson,
J.—Case on. Law and fact: No. 344, Woolsey vs. The Metropolitan Elevated Rallway Co. No day calendar,
SUPERME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—PART II.—Before Andrews, J.—Law and fact: No. 891, The Commercial Tel. Co.
vs. Smith. No day calendar.

SUPERME COURT—CHICCT—PART I.—Before O'Brien, J.—
Nos 1723, 2277, 1195, 2237, 2218, 2280, 2281, 2282,
2284, 2286, 5207, 2277, 2278, 2277, 2278, 2280, 2281, 2282,
2284, 2286.

SUPERME COURT—CHICCT—PART II.—Before Lawrence, J.—

A MEETING OF THE

BUSINESS MEN OF THE CITY OF **NEW-YORK** 

PAYORING THE ELECTION OF

## Actual Sales, | Closing.

WILL BE HELD AT STEINWAY HALL

AS MAYOR

FOURTEENTH STREET, ON

THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 25,

AT S O'CLOCK, P. M. A. I. LIVERMORE.
H. WINTHROP GRAY,
J. D. F. LAWRENCE,
E. D. NAUSTAUDT,
JOHN EARLFY,
WM. H. DUCKWORTH,
RICHARD R. HUNT,
GEO. F. GANTZ,
GEO. HILDERBRAND,
JAS. OLWELL,
J. B. HASALACHER,
R. B. HEIBERMANN,
WALTER STOKES,
JOHN HUNTER,
EVAN THOMAS,
GEORGE EHRET,
W. WETMORE CRYDER,
JAMES R. FLOYD,
R. W. GWATHMEY,
J. EDWARD SIMMONS,
J. N. MOERAY,
J. R. MEINTYRE,
JACOB RUPERT,
DANIEL F. COONEY. AUGUST BELMONT,
ARTHUR LEARY,
J. B. HOUSTON,
J. R. MENULTY,
S. HOWLAND ROBBINS,
AUGUSTUS RAYMOND,
JOHN M. BOWERS,
A. W. PETERS,
H. KNICKERBOCKER,
JAS. THOMPSON,
JOS. J. DONOHUE,
M. FOLSOM, OS. J. BOOM.
M. FOLSOM.
DAVID MCCLURE,
JOS. J. LITTLE,
JOS. J. LOCALINGER, JACOB SEBASTIAN, ROBT. HEWITT, ISAAC W. MACLAY, G. LIND. R. DILLON. R. DILLON. J R. DILLON.
HERMAN HOAR,
AUGUSTUS WALCH,
HENRY HAZLE.
SITGENE RELLY.
HIN T. AGNEW,
EDWARD SCHELL.
GEORGE S. LISPANESSE
J. SERGEANT ORAM,
NATHAN STRANDS,
JOHN HANS,
ALEX. MEAKIN,
R. J. DEAN,
GEO. HOADLEY,
JOHN D. CRIMMINS, JACOB RUPERT,
DANIEL F. COONEY,
WM. F. CARY,
JOHN H. FREDERICK
R. J. MAHONEY,
JOHN H. WALCH,
C. P. ORCOTT,
NORMAN ANDRUSS,

-Nos. 811, 336, 900, 1048, 1052, 1953, 1054, 1058, staver, J.—Nos. 948, 1000, 903, 1036, 1027, 973, 269, 1034, 1020, 1021, 927. CITY COURT—GENERAL TERM — Adjourned until Monday, October 29. CITY COURT SPECIAL TERM AND CHAMRERS-Before Mc-Adim J. Medicas

CHINAMEN PROM ALASKA ALLOWED TO LAND. Tacoma, W. T., Oct. 23.-Twenty more Chinamen came down from Alaska on the steamer Ancon on to work in the Alaska canneries. The Ancon coming own went straight to Port Townsend, not touching at Victoria as usual, to avoid any trouble in regard to their landing here. Collector of Customs Brooks, nowever, refused to let them land, because they had passed through British waters in reaching here. A writ of habeas corpus was sued out here, and while it was pending the steamer Mexico arrived from San Francisco with six Chinamen, the steamer having stopped en route at Victoria, B. C. She, too, was stopped, and a lawyer from Townsend hastened to join in the habeas corpus proceedings. The argument took place yesterday, the United States being reprethe Assistant District-Attorney. Judge Allyn decided the case was not such as was con templated by the Chinese Restriction act; and that, under the laws which decree passengers on American ships to be under the jurisdiction of the United States, these Chinamen bound from one American port to another American port, not having left the ship at any time, had not been out of the United States, even though the ship had touched at a foreign port. The Chinamen were allowed to land.

Pittsburg, N. J., Oct. 23 (Special).-Mnason Huntzman, the religious crank, was brought here by a constable this morning, from Park Ridge, N. J., where he had been arrested during the night, the constable breaking into the house where Huntzman slept to get him, on complaint of George Ricker. was committed to Belvidere jail to await trial for quicksilver pri-dasphemy. When asked what he had to say, Huntz-nan replied to the justice by nucleus to say, Huntz-

The probability of the parties propried sections and support of the parties propried sections and parties propried sections an

CHARLESTON, Oct. 23.—Turpentine quiet at 42 c bid and 43c asked Wilmington, Oct. 23.—Turpentine dull at 42 c bid and 43c Trans & Nav. Union Pacine.

ACTIVITY IN STOCKS.

THE GENERAL MARKET STRONG. EXPOSING THE DESPERATE SITUATION OF

THE "SHORT" INTEREST. SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE-OUT, 03. THE GENERAL LIST.

Actual Sales, Closing. No shares
Op'g. H'g: Low't Final. Bid. Ask'd sold. 3,564 Alta 2.50 2.60 Mount Diable Best & Beleis & 8.87\(^1\)2 9.00 Ophir 5.00 Best & Belcher 8.87\(^1\)2 9.00 Ophir 5.00 Best & Belcher 8.87\(^1\)2 9.00 Ophir 5.00 Best & Concern 1.85 1.90 Potosi 4.25 Chellar 4.50 4.50 Savage 8.00 Concern 1.85 1.50 11.50 Sterra Nevada 4.75 Cown Point 6.75 7.90 Undo Con 4.85 Eureka Con 5.10 Utah 1.75 Gould & Curry 5.00 5.12\(^1\)2 Yellow Jacket 6.02\(^1\)4 Hale & Nor 6.75 6.87\(^1\)2 Commonwealth 4.00 Mexican 5.25 5.50 Mono 1.10 1.80 North Belle 1st 2.60 Belle 1ste 5.00 1151 1151 1151 1151 115 112 | Boston. Oct. 23, 1888. | Yesterday.To-day. | At & Top La 78 | 120 | 120 | 4 | Wis Cent R R | At & Top La 78 | 120 | 120 | 4 | Wis Cent R R | 1724 | 17 | At & Top R B | 63% | 62% | Wis Cent R R | 1724 | 17 | At & Top R B | 63% | 62% | Wis Cent R R | 38 | 38 | Boston & Albay | 1884 | 189 | pref | 38 | 38 | Pref | 38 | Pref | 38 | 38 | Pref | 25 57 581<sub>2</sub> 56 57 18 13 13 13 881<sub>2</sub> 881<sub>2</sub> 881<sub>3</sub> 881<sub>3</sub> 50 1,165 Mex Cen com 16,255 Mex Cen 1st Mo 4,520 74 % 71 % 74 % 74 % 95 95 95 95 95 95 42 42 42 85 82 82 167 167 167 167 167 167 161 45 45 45 45

33 50 30 30 50½ 50½ 50½ 50½ 21½ 21¼ 21♀ 21¼ 65½ 56% 65 66 35 35 35 35 

n Coal 323 335 324 325

Regrances, 1,248,000.

Triusville, Pa., Oct. 23.—National Transit Certificates, pened at 574; highest, 884; lowest, 87; closed, 874.

SALES AT THE CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PB-TROLEUM EXCHANGE. STOCKS.

The Treasury to-day purchased \$777,000 4 1-2 per cents at 10 3 1-2. The receted offers included by St. Le Paditio St. Le Padit Open | High | Low | Clos | Shares | ing. | est. | ing. | sold. | Open | High | Low | Lo

Wab St L & Pac pref. Western Union. Wheeling & L E pref. Total shares sold BONDS.

90

MINING STOCKS.

CLOSING PRICES OF CALIFORNIA STOCKS.

Assessment levied, North Beile Isle, 50c. CLOSING PRICES OF ROSTON STOCKS.

CLOSING PRICES OF PHILADELPHIA STOCKS.

DESPERATION OF THE "BEARS."

The interesting point in to-day's stock specu-

desperation. Many persons who before have

poked at the market with hopeful views, but

through glasses darkened by "bear" manipulation,

this evening have a perfect confidence, relieved

from the doubts which were the growth of a sur-

face survey of the movements of prices in the

Stock Exchange. For this rapid development of

confidence we are indebted to a philanthropic so-

and America simultaneous so that no one market gains an advantage over the others.

The United States Treasurer at Washington re-ceived to-day \$214,000 National bank notes for

lations is the clear development of the "bears'

Tuesday, Oct. 23-p. m.

| Bid. Asked. |

San Francisco, Oct. 23 1888.

Boston, Oct. 23, 1888.

Bid. Asked.

Yesterday. To-day. Yesterday. To-day. 2.50 2.60 | Mount Diablo.

Total amount

Belcher

BEDROOM FURNITURE

nent of CHAMBER SUITES, more than two hundred different patterns in all woods. This being more than we can conveniently show, we have been compelled to make SPECIAL PRICES in order to have room for new goods arriving daily.

BRUNER & \*

\* MOORE 6 41 . 43 . 6 45 W. 14 "ST.

Abrinold, Constable & Co.

DRESS FABRICS.

Plaid and Striped Cheviots, SILK AND WOOL BROCADES, Metal Borderings and Soutache Effects, Scotch and French Suitings,

Fancy and Clan Plaids, CLOAK AND WRAP STUFFS.

Broadway & 19th st.

DORFLINGER'S IF YOU GENUINE GUT GLASS
LABEL WITH ON EACH PIECE

D. B. BEDELL & CO., Broadway and 17th-St. WILHELM& GRAEF, Broadway and 26th-C. DORFLINGER & SONS, 36 Murray-St.

Net gold on hand \$153,597,357 \$180,129,137 Inc. \$531,799 Not silver on hand \$4,241,980 \$33,463,326 Dec. \$38,654

Net cash balances \$307,065,865 \$306,233,601 Dec. \$832,264

Net cash balances \$307,065.805 \$306.233.601 Dec. \$332,294

The foreign exchanges were dull and steady at quotations for business as follows: Bankers bills, \$4 84 1-8 and \$4 87 5-8 for long and short sterling respectively; 5.23 1-8 and 5.19 3-8 for francs; 95 and 95 1-2 for reichmarks; 40 1-4 and 40 for guilders.

In London British consols were easier at 97 5-16 and 97 7-16 respectively for money and account. The open market rate for discount was 3 1-8 per cent against the bank rate of 5 per cent. Bar silver was higher at 43 3-8d, per ounce, English standard. American raliways responded to yesterday's home market with corresponding declines and closed quiet at better than concurrents home prices. At Paris, French 3 per cents declined to 82.40a82.42 1-2, and sight exchange ruled at 25.32 francs to the £

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

MILWAUKEE, LAKE SHORE AND WESTERN.

confidence we are indebted to a philanthropic soconfidence we are indebted to a philanthropic socolled railway expert by the name of W. Henry
Woods, the same gentleman who several months
ago issued, without signature, a supposed analysis
of the Rock Island Railroad, when the stock of
that company was selling at about 102, and predicted that it would continue to decline till it
sold at 50. It is stated that the gentleman holds
close relations with Mr. Cammack, of whom it has
recently been asserted, after the Gould fashion,
that "he was doing nothing in the market and
had no interest of importance." To-day's effort
of the "expert" was directed against the Chicago
and Northwestern Company. It was issued in
circular form and the Street was flooded with them
promptly at 1 o'clock. But to be just as well as
wise, and to prevent the poor deluded investors of
New-York from having any advantage over the
Western investors, the circular was mailed to
Chicago on Sunday night. A Chicago dispatch to
Dow, Jones & Co. says: "Chicago stock offices
have been flooded with a bear circular on Northwest, signed Wm. Henry Woods." That was
kind: it was thoughful; it was like the big loan
syndicates which make their offerings in Europe
and America simultaneous so that no one market
gains an advantage over the others. MILWAUKEE, LAKE SHORE AND WESTZRN. DENVER AND RIO GRANDE. miles.... 1.317 1,317

exports continue stagnant at the Atlantic scaboard there is a good movement from the Pacific coast and with the manipulative forces at the West so strong, prices do not yield readily to the bearish desires of many of the Eastern commission houses and operators. Cash wheat was nominal, but was firmly held. Transactions in the options amounted to only about 900,000 bushers and fluctuations were extremely narrow. December opened at \$1 12.1-4 and May at \$1 17, a loss of about 1-ta3-8 cent from Monday night, and after a raily about covering that loss the market yielded to about \$1 11.1-2 for December and \$1 16.1-2 for May. This was a small decline in view of the reports from the West. The Hutchinson cirque were free sellers and on local covering of shorts near the end the market railied to within 1-8 cent of Thursday's closing. May ending unchanged. Following were the final prices: October \$1 09.3-8, November \$1 10.3-8, December \$1 12.3-8, January \$1 13.1-2, May \$1 17.1-4. Curn was decidedly weak and spot prices were marked off 3-4a1 cent, leading to good purchases for export, over 100,000 bushes being taken by shippers. There was some increase in the movement of options on realizing sales and the market streadily decimed, closing weak at losses of 1 cent for October at 49.1-4, 11-8 for November at 40.5-8 and December at 50.1-4 and 3-8 cent for January at 45.5-8 cents. Oats on the spot held a firm tone, but the options were irregular. October was 1-4 cent higher at 30.1-4, but November at 30.5-8 and December at 31.5-8 were down 1-8 and January at 32.3-5 cents lost 3-8 cent. Lard was practically neglected and prices may be considered nominal.

The receipts of grain and flour reported yesterday at New-York, Phitadelphia, Baltimore and Boston, were as follows: Wheat, 135,645 bushels; corn, 317,328 bushels; flour, 44.256 packages. At Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Louis the arrivals were: Wheat, 149,030 bushels; total grain, 884,865 bushels; doars, 292,701 bushels; total grain, 884,865 bushels; doars, 292,701 bushels; total

Chicago, Oct. 23 (Special).—At night the wheat special-ists, after surveying the day's operations in their pit, were almost all of the opinion shat Hutchinson had been ists, after surveying the day's operations in their pit, were almost all of the opinion that Hutchinson had been a large setter and Ream a large buyer. At the close, May, from 2 cents discount under December, had got aimost up to it—the best possible sign that the corser scare was being allayed. The Hutchinson selling during the past few days has been so enormous that it is beginning to be believed that he is getting out; in some quarters even it is already accepted that he is now altogether out of December, Lyon & Co. were early heavy sellers of December; but, later, after there had been 2 cents' break, were such heavy buyers that it was said that they had completely recovered their holdings and had successfully " miked the crowd. At \$1 12 1-2 for May, Ream took all the offerings and stopped the decline. The general operations were largest in the far-off mouth, December being left to the big holders and to the shorts. May opened at \$1 14 1-8, sold as low as \$1 12 1-4 and as high as \$1 14 1-8, sold as low as \$1 12 1-4 and as high as \$1 14 1-8, sold as low as \$1 12 1-6 and as high as \$1 14 1-8, sold as low as \$1 12 1-6 and as high as \$1 14 1-8, sold as low as \$1 12 1-6 and as high as \$1 14 1-8, sold as low as \$1 12 1-6 and as high as \$1 14 1-8, sold as low as \$1 12 1-6 and as high as \$1 14 1-8, sold as low as \$1 12 1-6 and as high as \$1 14 1-8, sold as low as \$1 12 1-6 and as high as \$1 14 1-8, sold as low as \$1 12 1-6 and as high as \$1 14 1-8, sold as low as \$1 12 1-6 and as high as \$1 14 1-8, sold as low as \$1 12 1-6 and as high as \$1 14 1-8, sold as low as \$1 12 1-6 and as high as \$1 14 1-8, sold as low as \$1 12 1-6 and as high as \$1 14 1-8, sold as low as \$1 12 1-6 and as high as \$1 14 1-8, sold as low as \$1 12 1-6 and as high as \$1 14 1-8, sold as low as \$1 12 1-6 and as high as \$1 14 1-8, sold as low as \$1 12 1-6 and as high as \$1 14 1-8, sold as low as \$1 12 1-6 and as high as \$1 14 1-8, sold as low as \$1 12 1-6 and as high as \$1 14 1-8, sold as low as \$1 12 1-6 and as high as \$1 14 1-8, sold as low as \$1

PRINTING CLOTH MARKET. FALL RIVER, Oct. 23.—The printing cloth market reflected a steady depund and fair business, with quotations firm at 3 13.146 to 6 4 squares, and 3 by for 60x56 cloths, either spots or contracts.

The customs receipts were \$471,376 and the internal revenue receipts were \$278,741.

To-day's Washington Treasury statement of cash on hand and denosits in bank compares with.